GLASS MANUFACTURERS ALARMED. DEMOCRATS AT CORNING EMPLOYING THE "PLACARD" PLAN AND ILLUSTRATING ITS ARGUMENTS BY

DISPLAYS. John Hoare, a prominent glass cuiter of Corning, was a staunch Democrat in 1876, when he voted the Tilden ticket. His son James, who has an interest in the business, was also a Democrat unithis year. There are about 200 names on the payroll in the glass-works and entting-shop. Mr. Houre has lately displayed in the cutting-shop glassware worth about \$500 which he purchased in a European market. The specimens are of the same class as the goods manufactured by him. With the goods he also displays the originals of the invoices, the Costom House charges and the prices obtainable for the same goods here; and shows that but for the duty on the goods they could be sold here at less than the cost of manufacture in this country Then by another eard he abows that the difference be tween wages of glass-blowers and cutters in Europe and the se paid in this country for the same skill is represented by the tariff rate. In other words, if the tanil were removed the wages now paid here would have to come down to the pauper rates of Europe. The argument and illustration are said to be very effective. John Earl, who is associated with Mr. Heare in

glass curting, was formerly a Democrat.

Thomas G. Hawkes, who is in the same business employs thirty men, and since he was converted from Democratic to Republican principles he has shown to his employee that it is to their interest to vote the Republican ticket.

A Democrane barbeene was held at Corning re cently, when the leading manufacturers displayed on their factories signs bearing the legend:

## GARFIELD AND ARTHUR. PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

manufacturers who displayed these signs were Preston & Herrmans, engines and boilers; B. W. Payne & Sons, iron founders; Lovasso Field, marble works; Thomas G. Hawks, glass cutter; Peart Brothers, manufacturers of paints and oils; Corning Glass Works, manufacturers of tableware; John Houre, glass cutter; and the Hon. S. T. Hayt, Southern Tier Mills.

Chester S. Cole, the Captain of the Port, who is a resident of Corning, says that the manufacturers are working diligently to convince their men that they should support the Republican ticket on account of the protection that would be given to their interests by the election of Garfield and Arthur, and that if the duty on glass be removed it must come out of the wages of the laboring men.

INCREASING CALLS FOR CARDS. WANTED IN EIGHT ATLANTIC COAST STATES-MAN-UFACTURERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUN-TRY SENDING FOR THEM -ENCOURAGING RE-PORTS EVERYWHERE-BUSY ORGANIZATIONS OF STALWART WORKERS.

"I was glad to see Mr. Johnson of the Garner Company, come over to our side. I think his example will go for a great deal," said Mr. Lyall to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday. " The firm of Garner & Company stands at the head of the manufacture of textile fabrics in this country. I have been looking up some facts about it. The Harmony Mills at Cohoes make print cloths, jaconet cloths and seamless bags, and have 275,000 spindles and 6,200 looms. There isn't another as large mill of the kind in the world. Then there are the Datchess Print Works at Wappingers Falls, with 10,000 spindles and 250 looms, and the Newburg Steam Mills with 18,000 spindles and 440 looms, besides other factories with which I am not so well acquainted.

"There is a greater demand than ever for our tariff-cards," he continued, "We had a call from a representative of the Bridgeport, Conn., Metalite Cap and Cartridge Company a little while ago; he wanted a lot of the cards to take home with him to put up in the works, where he thinks they will do a great deal of good. Then we also had a call from a gentleman connected with the Marvin Safe Company, whose works are in West Thirty-seventh-st., for cards to put up in that establishment. The reports are most favorable from all sides, and the interest in the 'card movement seems to be grawing all over the country. But there are some of the letters that have been pouring in, on the table."

e letter on the top of the pile was from C. J. Bishop & Co., leather manufacturers, No. 262 Purchase-st., Beston, Mass. Mr. Bishop writes: "We desire to take part in the effective work that is being done with your cards, as noted in Saturday's TRIBUNE. Will you have the kindness to inclose us a few ! We are very desirous of posting some of them up in this section, where we are convinced they will do a power of good." The next letter came from James Thompson

& Co., of the Valley Falls flax mill s, office No. 15 Mercer-st., New-York, asking the Messrs. Lyall to

Mercer-st., New-York, asking the Messra. Lyall to "please send as soon as possible about a dozen of the 'tarif cards' to long in the mil."

Robert it, Smith, of the Greenwoods Company, of New-Hartford, Conn., one of the largest manufacturers of duck and sail-cloth in the country, sails: "We would like very much to have you send as one of the circulars such as you put up in your establishment. Perhaps we might beneal from your experience and do some good to the Republican exams."

Cause."

H. Benediet & Co., builders of canal-bosts, propellers and tugs, write from Lockport, N. Y.: "We have been reading in The Turbunt about your tariff cards and the work they are doing. Will you send us a cozen by express. We will gladly pay for them whatever they cost. We think they will do good here. Please send those that give the tables of wages in Europe, more particularly in England, and obluse."

of wages in Europe, more particularly in England, and obline."

E. S. Livingood, secretary of the Republican Conaty Counties of Reading, Berks County, Penn, thinks that the tariff cards will do much good in Reading, which is a centre for a number of large industries, employing several thousand workmen. He asks: "Will you kindly send us a lot of the cards of various interests such as those mentioned in the IRBUNE for distribution here? If you cannot send them in quantity, let us have samples so that we may have them printed. We wish to get them distributed as soon as possible."

S. S. Gould, ir., of the tourd's Macadacturing Company, of Seneca Fais, N. Y., says: "We notice in the Terbuse proofs of your penitical sagarity, and would like to know if you will not send us by express three or four of the cards that you have had put up in your own factories. This is a great manufacturing place, and I would like some of the cards to not up here and also in some of the heighboring shops. We are working to win, and we will surely do so."

John J. Havden, of the Fourth Auditor's Office, in the Freuency Department at Washington, wants a few of the tariff cards to distribute among employes

lew of the tariff cards to distribute among employes who are soning comes to vote."

Millike a & Sunth, irou commission merchants, of No. 95 White-st., ask for twenty or turry of the tariff cards mentioned in The Trueurs, to distribute among some of the leading iron works of Pennsylvinia, for which they are agents. The list of works mentioned includes the P. carx from Company, of Pennsylle; the Beliefone Iron Company, of Beliefonie; the Millisburg Iron Works, of Millisburg; the William sport Iron Works, of Milliamsport, and the Eagle Iron Works, of Reland, Peter.

A. A. Ranney, of Boston, Mass., thanks Mr. Lyall for cards already received, and tasks that he will send 100 of those cares" to him by return man, if possible, and he "will hand them over to the possible, and he must be work in Boston. He committee" engaged in the work in Boston. He reports that a somewhat similar care has been published and extensively circulated in Soston.

George W. Heal, of No. 40 Hotelss., Ulica, N. Y., says: "Please send me one of the cards such as

Sals: "Please send me one of the cards such a-1 see noticed in Saturday's TRIB Nr. 1 employ 100 men, making various castings, etc., and would like to see the card spoken of." CALLING FOR TARIFF CARDS FROM ALL

QUARTERS. "Yes, I am about out of the dry-goods business just now, as it appears," said M. W. Cooper to one of his customers yesterday morning: "this political business is taking nearly all of my time, but I do Got begradge it a particle. There is a great deal of satisfaction in carrying a comfortable conscience around with you, you know, and my conscience around with you, you know, and my conscience is particularly easy just now. Do you want news?"—turning to the reporter who had just eathered the store. "Well, there is plenty of news, and good news, too "—pointing to a buge pile of letters on the table—" just help yourself there, please."

The letters were from all parts of the country. Here are some of them.

" Massillos, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1880. "M. W. COOPER: DEAR SIR: I see by THE TRIBUNE that you are DEAR SIE: I see by increased in German and ing some tariff cards, printed in German and insb, giving tabor rates, etc. Now we have a e German unning and laboring vote in this city.

Here are some of them

you could send us 1,000 of those cards by express it would do us good. If you can send send at oucc, please, and oblige yours very truly.

"WM. P. Ricks."

"WM, F. RICES."

Huram Whitney, manufacturer of cane and wo deseat chairs, wrives from Shandaken, Ulster County, N. Y: "Will you be kind enough to send me some of your 'tariff cards,' as mentioned in Tite Tata-UNE. We employ about 100 men, and if you will send the caros we think we can do a heap of good with time."

with them."

C. B. Moore, president of the Jessay & Moore Paper Company, of Polladshake, says: "Mr. D. Lamot has informed me that you have issued parapillets comparing the wages of workingmen here and in Europe. We employ about 300 men in Delawars, which is a very doubtful State. Will you furnish me, C.O. D., about 100 of these paraphlets?"

Louis Rosenfeld, secretary of the Bound Brook Woolen Wills of Bound Book, N. J., sends a large package of circulars giving the rates of wages paid in the leading manufacturing coafres of England for first-class labor in each department of the woolley manufacturing business, which be suggests

len manufacturing business, which he suggest t be distributed to advantage among those who

are in that line of manufacturing.

McPherson, Wilhard & Co., of the Union Forge Company, White Hill Station, N. J., writes from Bordentown, as follows: "Will you be so kind as to furnish us with a supply of your 'tariff cards," iving rates of wages paid from workers in Euro; mploy about 100 men, and wish the cards for

"WOODSTOCK, Vt., Oct. 19, 1880.-Mr. M. W. "Woedstock, Vi., Oct. 19, 1880,—Mr. M. W. Cooper, Dear Sir; This morning I took as geste day's issue of the 'Gospel according to Horace'—though fuller and abler that ever it was in his day—and one of the first articles that met my eve contained your name and an account of the good work you are engaged in. Jast what might be expected from an old Windsor County, Vermont, boy, I write to say 'Amen to that'ere,' and as one to thank you for the good work you are engaged in my in time so change the political sentiments of the working out of New-York, that the word 'Democrat' will cease to allore in the finture, as it has in the past, the mawary and the future, as it has in the past, the nawary and hiv imported citizen into its dangerous em-ber With my heartfelt sympathies. EDWARD DANA.

Ours very truly, EDWARD DANA,"
W. F. Spier, of Glees Falts, N. Y., writes for 500
f "the tariff cards referred to by The Tribune."
M. Brown, trenshrer of the Prant Marble Renovating
Johnson, No. 150 Broadway, says: "I see by telay's Tribune, that you are distributing tariff cards
o merchanis, magnifacturers and others. We conday about twenty-five men, and like most abovers about twen y-five men, and, like most

of yabout twenty-five men, and, like most incorrers
of foreign birth, they have been tollowing in the
ranks of the 'unterrifici.' Please send me a couple
of dezen of the cards. It might be a good idea to
inclose them with the men's pay on Saturday nights,
as food for reflection on Sunday.'

George H. Harmon, of New Haven, Conn., wants
"1,000 cards of the kind we understand from The
TRIBLUME that you are printing for workingmen."
"Office of John T. Graham, real estate broker,
Baltmore, Md., Oct. 18, 1880. M. W. Cooper, e-q.:
Dear Sir.—By The Thebure of to-day Heart that Baltimore, Md., Oct. 18, 1880. M. W. Cooper, e-q: Dear Sir-By The Turbune of to-day I learn that you are having published a large quantity of tariff occuments for distribution. I have been engaged for three weeks in outling into the hands of the Irish and Germ in Democrats here, all such documents as I could obtain, and they are telling the tale. I can use many more effectively, if I can get them, and I believe that we have so aroused the workingmen by these truths and the Indiana and Ohio elections, that truths and the Indiana and Onio elections, that many of them will change and vote our tieket. We think we are sure of the election of four Republican Congressmen. There are split among the Democrats in nearly all of the districts, and all we need crats in nearly all of the districts, and all we need now is influence and documents. Can you send me a lew thousand of the cards for distribution in our factories? We would like to have them in both German and English."

Francis H. Lee, of Salem, Mass., writes: "I have read in 1 Hz. N. w-York I RIBUNE that you are distributing 'taulf cards,' and we are yet, desirons."

read in the X-W-tonk, and we are very destrous of having some of them for our Salem Fratering, which has a free reading-room frequented by a large number of men. I think the cards would be of some service in converting some of our deladed

James H. Jacoby, Nos. 232 and 234 Carter-st., ultatelpata says; "Please said factore of your ariff cards," as we want to get our something sum-

Charles Bailey writes from Bethol, Council Would it be too much to asky in to see time a few of your "tarificards" assumpes? I saw an article to time fambuxe of to-day telling of the good they are accomplishing. We have large manufacturing interests in our fewer, and I think some of the cards would do us good."
"Office of the Still Water Company Stanford.

"Office of the Still Water Company, Stamford, Comm., manufacturers of round and square rods, Will you be kind enough to send us some of the tariff cards' to use in our works."

Will you be kind enough to send us some of the 'tarif cards' to use in our works."

"Please lorward for distribution among our employes about fifty cards in English and German, and greatly oblige, Frank Miller & Sons, No. 319 and 351 West Twenty-sixthst."

Robert Beatty, manufacturer of hosiery yarns, Coral and Adams-sis, Philadelphia, writes: "I see by the New-York Philadelphia, worked his wages of workmen here and in Europe. I would like very much to get a copy of your care, so that I can get some printed for distribution among the factories of Philadelphia."

Thom's Moore writes from Falls of Schwikill, Philadelphia, Penn.: "I notice in the papers the work your Manufacturers and Merchants' Association is doing for the cause of the tariff question

y agitating the country. I take the liberty of ing you for a set of the caros. We are argely greated in this onestion. We have a large population of workingmen, and if your eards would wer for here. I could have some struck off. The adultion here is mostay English and Trest, with a population here whose to give a good account of lev Germans. We tope to give a good account of ourselves on election day. We belong to Judge Keley's district. The Tariffor revenue party is using every exertien to air cent."

Elm. Kuapp & Co., manufacturers of unbrelles

of the tariff cards.
Myc S. Ubl & Co., Nos. 166 to 179 Merwin-st., Cleveland, Outo, a-k: "Woold you be kind enough to send us two or three of your tariff carus? We wish to have some printed."
"American from Works, Pittsburg, Penn., Oct. 19, 1880. Will you kindly sent us one of the tariff.

american Hou works, Intsourg, Feins, Oct. 19, 1880. Will you kindly sent us one or the trainford that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Republican Association of New-York City are distributing, and which derefered to in The New-York TRIBUNE of the 18th his P. Yours very train.

JONES & McLaughtans.

Harvey G. Ruhe, of Alentown, Penn, writes for ten or lifteen of the far if cards to be sent to the Alentown Rodling Min Company.

Edwin Hallam, No. 245 Market-st. Philadelphia, says: "Will you please send me one of your 'tariif cards'? I throat I can us it on advantage, I would like to have more than one if you can spare taem; but please be sure to send me one, if no more."

Albre lit & Co., plano manufacturers, No. 610 Arch-st., Parladelphia, write: "Prease send us, as soon as convenient, 100 English and German 'tariif cards,' and oblige."

"Bullimore, Md., Oct. 19, 1880. Mr. M. W. Cooper: Bear Sh.—Will you please send me at opee a lew cards—such as you have—in regard to the tariif

oper: Dear Sn-Wul you please send me at open we card - such as you have—in regard to the tar if no and the prices paid for labor in Europe? It issue and the prices poid for inform in Europe? In you could spare several thousand of them for use in the 4Vth Congressional District, we would have them sent to ad of the manufacturing catablishments, large and small, in that district. Very fairly, A. kurngaronn,"

J. K. Hanck, with Arimon & Treichler, manufacturing capacity miscatches & before the consideration.

turers of carpets, orbetoths, shades, yarus, et .. No 219 North Ford-su., Pariadelpora, assas: "Would you be kind enough to send me about a dozen of the tariff cards, such as your association is distribut-George R. Southerland, of Campbelltown, N. Y.,

writes: "We are working hard with the induring men in our midst. Have almost personaled many Democrats to support Gardeld. If possible, please send me 200 of the cards described in the Tandark article which I inclose. I believe our county of Stenden will give our ticket 1,500 majority for the Remaidism ticket. William L. Donnell writes from Kelly's gas fixture manufactory, Nos. 922 and 924 Cherry-st., Philadelphu: "Understanding that you have cards on the 'tariff question' printed, I would ask

you to send us a few, that we may have some similar cards printed to distribute to our han is."

IMPORTANT FACTS FOR MERCHANIS. "We have sent every one who asked as cards." cid Mr. Cooper. " Some of the writers were sent as orb as from 2,000 to 3,000 cards; others, the namber they asked for. It keeps us basy, I tell you, but we like the business first-rate. By the way, here is a tocument that is circulated by our association, and that is doing considerable good throughout the

Some important things for merchants to consider :

to the Merchants of New York State:

Our common interest in the majoress prosperity of the country fratures the merchants of New York City to submit to your considerable some of the reasons which decrease how we shall you at the Prosiderable leveling, in the heitel that the movives which quite its outst-cropective of party prejudice—influence the decision of the merchantile community at large.

Learning party polities, let us examine the possible results of it cosmic campuints, at large. To the Merchants of New-York State :

of the comming campaign, as bulleness mich, so far may affect ourselves and our own interests. It business is in a satisfactory condition; our as they may affect ourselves and our own increase.

To can, business is in a satisfactory condition; our
commerce is instructing; our in outstands are buy;
our merceapts are modifing here stocks as fair proft a.

Whatever theories of Resumption divided as recently,
all meachasts to the currency, and that the rhoups redemption of the Satisfactory and that the compression
throughout and a healthy tone to the woney market.

In short, so far as the Gavernment's relation to instruce as concerned, everything is going well.

For now comes a positival campaign, and the question
to this the state of a change the Administration?
We know what the Republican party has done, and may
infer what it will do. Its Presidencian candidate lately
anded the establishment of its existing policy; our
present manufal system is largely of his creating; we
may assume he win maintain both when elected.

What may be expected of the Democratic party, judging by the attribute of its leaders in the past and to-day i
To be consistent they must make some change, for they
have assauled the financial policy of the Republicans for

phich has been largely Damocratic, though we have

twenty years. They must have some distinctive fluan-

an policy of their ewa, to enforce,
What will they do with the public debt I.
The Statistic members comprise a large majority in
amous and thus coatrol part, action in Congress.
Every Southern State, excepting Kentucky and Texas, ry Southern State, the faulter, for State rights are force-proclaimed high regard for State rights are honor has not saved them such a discrace, how hey deal with a national debt contracted to sup-

ress their rebellion I.
The Western be accrats, from being open repudiators, and recently became partial repudiators by advocating the payment of bends in greenbacks. Would an Admiration control on by such influences maintain the refit of the Nation I.
And what would they do with the currency and the

and white and and an arrival and a present a green and a present reformable in come. The theory that green backs a rear money, and need not be redeemed, was sarted a 1867 by George H. Pend clon, now a Senator from this, and endersed by the Democrats all over the West and South. With the exception of a pertion of the Extern Democrate, the whole party is openly heatle to the lational broking system. In most of the States their distributions have expressed this booking. Under a Democrate Administration, beyond doubt, the system of them are present the production of the States their conference may be a present and doubt, the system of the state of the present and the production of the States their conference may be a present and the system of the system of the system of the present and the system of the sys

planforms have expressed this hostility. Under a believerate Adamssization, beyond doubt, the system of Nethonal banks before dictrimmating legislation would give way to so he for every a seem of State banking and a rapidly depreciating wild-not currency.

Let us then, as merchanis, scrandly consider what we shall gain by a change of Administration in this day of general prosperity.

The R publican party has given us a sound currency, a large reduction of the public dent and interest, a safe banking system, a fartiff inversible to magnificanting enterprise and the prosperity of business.

No good can result to the business community from a change at this time; much her many follow.

Bosiness men should discountenance a change at this time solely on dema at of a moletous positionas.

The provide tirty and prosper. The country is in no distinct. We are very well off as we are.

For these reasons it is to the best interest or all merchants to support the Reguloican ticket at the coming Presidential election regardless of minor pointical considerations.

SENDING OUT 60,000 CARDS. Mr. Robinson of the firm of H. B. Claffin & Co., has sent out 60,000 " tariff cards" o different paris of the country. Since the publication in THE PRIEUNE of the work of the tariff-card campaign he has been almost overwhelmed with letters asking for the eards, which he has answered as early

THE PROTECTION OF GREAT INDUSTRIES.

Extracts from the minority Report of the House Committee of Ways and Mencs, supposited by General Garfield, May Several items, both on the free list and in the Several items, both on the free instantial account section, meet our contral concurrence; but the bill contains provisions which, in our judgment, cannot be decended on any rational principle either of protection or free trade. In all our tariff legislation from the foundation of the Government, whether based upon the doctrines of free trade, of whether oas d upon the dotter the protection of lariff for revenue alone, or for the protection of American industry, one principle has been main-tained with searcely at exception, namely: that a given duty being placed upon the raw material, a higher duty should be placed on all manufactures higher anty should be placed on all manufactured articles into which said raw material enters; and the further any article of manufacture is advanced, the higher rate of duty it shall bear. In all free trade or revenue tariffs, where an advalored duty has prevailed, this principle is rigidly preserved. For example, an advalored duty of one rate on all manufactures of from would layer a much higher tax among ten of hardon.

inguil) preserves. To example, a a recommendation one rate on all manufactures of iron would levy a much higher tax upon a ton of bar-iron than upon a ton of pre-iron.

As if to exhibit by an extreme example the absurdity of the pending bin, the committee have laced on the free list, cast-iron butts and barge—probably the most advanced form of cast-iron manufacture—and have made no change of duty on any other article of that group. Of course this provision makes it impossible for an American manufacture to produce these articles. Again, in the wronght-iron group the existing law provides that bar-iron shall pay duties from one cent to one and a baif cents a pound, properticised to its advancement in manufacture. But the foll of the committee places cut nails and spikes upon the free list, and leaves the duty unchanged on all the ruler forms through which wronght-iron passes preparatory to the manufacture of nails and spikes.

the group of "Steel manufactures" we note the this bill. The duty of harmers, steages, saws thes, file blanks, rasps and finats, needles, and cuttiery (except penknives, jackknives, and pocket anives, is reduced to 25 per cent ad valorem while the duty or steel from which these articles are manufactured is allowed to remain as in the existing law, at a considerably higher rate. The existing law, at a considerably higher rate. The effect of this provision can be best fillustrated by a single example: Until about eight years ago files could be made only by hand, and were consequently among the most expensive articles of steel manufacture: but American skill has at last succeeded in producing machinery for the successful production of these articles. Sumerous manufactories on of these articles. Superous manufactories are been established which have at racted to this unity many skilled file-makers from abroal. As result, the cost of hies to American consumers as been forced down to a point far lower than ever efore known in this country. From the first, our copie have contended at dorst the surplus pround if England, where the manufacturer chocys the ouble advantages of cheap labor and cheap

The American manufacturer pays a duty of 7 cents per pound on the steel from which mine tenths of the files are made, and 11 cents per pound unon that which enters into the best class of tools. He is, however, enabled to connects He is, however, enabled to compete sucess, ully with his foreign rival, under the existing aw, which levies a duty equivalent to about 51 per-ect ad valorem on the finished product. The bill of the committee will compelling to pay an average of 43 per cent ad valorem on seed, while it reduces the duty of his finished product to 35 per cent ad valorem, thus again making a heavy discrimination

valorem, thus again tanking a heavy distribution, against our own people.

The same incongruity appears in that grow sion of the buil which reduces to 2° per cent ad valorem the duty upon "ploughs harrows spades, shovels, mattocks, paks, axes, seyties, hat bets and other light articles, of which iron and siecl are the components, used for agricultural, mining, and mechanical purposes." Thus it is proposed to make all these graticles pay a less duty than is charged upon the material from which they are manufactured. In view of the provisions above referred to, it must have been accusent or temperary forgetfulness which led the committee, in their report, to say of this bill: "Its general aim may be indicated as follows: 1. To put upon the free list articles which were needed by manufacturers for their purposes, the freedom from duly on which would cheapen the domestic product, and thus been it the creat constanting, classes of the country." The undersigned, are wholly unable to inscover any rational principle upon which these provisions are founded unless it is designed as an appeal '9 one class of the community to favor the destruction of the creat manufacturing interests of our country. nest our own people, the same incongruity appears in that provision rational principle apen which these provisions are founded unless it is designed as an appeal '9 one class of the community to favor the destruction of the great manufacturing interests of our country, by holding out the defusive prospect that the impact of the great was bosened as the purchased, in forcing markets, at a lower orice. If this appeal is besigned to affect American farmers, it will be well for them to consider the effect of a other provision of this ball, relating to week and woolens. The undersupped agree that in many respects the tariff system should be amended. Where takes are expressional they should be reduced as tapodly and as undersigned agree that in many respects the tarift system should be amended. Where rates are exorbitant they should be reduced as rapidly and as far as the wants of the revenue and the prosperity of our great mational industries will permit. There are articles in the tariff on wools and woollens that may be reduced; and perhaps the whole group can safely be as some reduction. But on the whole, no part of our tariff system has been more amply vindicated by experience than that which relates to wools and woollens. The foundations of these provisions were laft in 1861; but in 1867 the existing rates were established, after a long and exhaustive investigation and with the concurrence of the two interests which had theretofore been in

presition.
The basis of that legislation was this: that upon The basis of that legiclation was this: that upon the everal grades of innorted wood a duty should be innosed sufficient to promote the growth of seep hasbandry in the United States. A specific at; was then imposed on woolien goods, as near a possible equal to the duty put upon the wool thich entered into the manufacture. This was not retection, but simply in equivalent duty, which laced the woollen manufacturer on the free tradewal. To this specific duty was then added a duty of 35 per cent ad valoren on woollen goods, as protection to the manufacturer against foreign omnettion. This adjustment of the law has remained substantially mechanged for thirteen years; and duting the six years proceding the adjustment, and during the six years or ceding the adjustment, the law centained similar though less complete provisions. With this prelaminary statement the undersugged invite attention to the results of this

indersigned invite attention to the results of this legislation.

In 1836 the wool product of the United States was estimated at 42,000,000 pountainer annual; in 1830, according to the census, it had risen to 50,000,000 pounds per annual; under the operations of the Morrill tariff the product had risen in 1837 to 147,000,000 pounds per annual; in 1877 it had risen to 208,000,000 pounds per annual; and is snow estimated to be 250,000,000 pounds per annual. In the twenty-four years preceding the war the wool product of this country, and there are done to greater than that of twenty owers ago. . No attentive observer who errs age. . . No attentive observer who sited the Centennial Exposition failed to rotice vests ago. . . No attentive observer who visited the Centennial Exposition failed to rotice the astonishment with which the French and English manufacturers examined the fine cloths produced by American learns; and no feature of that great exhibition reflected more creshit upon American enterprise and skill. As a revenue measure the turfl of 1867 on wools and woollens has been very effective, having produced \$390,000,000 of revenue in the last thritteen years—an average of \$28,000,000 per annua. The full of the committee dostroys the adjustments of the existing turfl on wool and woollens and wholly disregards the relations which these two branches of industry sustain to each other. Should it become a law, it will be impossible for our farmers to compete in the market with the moster wools of South America; and it will be equally impossible for our maintfacturers to compete with those of France and England. Of coarse any legislation that destroys the woollen amanufactures is equally destructive to abeen landauting, for the farmer would no longer have a market for his wool. That nation can bardly be called independent which does not possess the materials and the skill to cloths its own beoble. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE KING OF GREECE WARLIKE. Athens, thursday, Oct. 21, 1880. The King, in his speech at the opening of

the Chambers to-day, said:

I has on to ask the cooneration of the Chambers to enthe me to carry out the National duties imposed upon
ne. These duties are autusnally serious, but the senitnears of the Nation are proportionately lofty. The reations of Greece with the foreign Powers are friendly,
have to express my graditude to the countries I have
lested, whose arbitrainent has given to Greece a fromlest screen them in and extending her boundaries. For
xecution of the duction of the Powers imposes upon us
cion, the regulations of which will calleft, engage your
eliberatures. the Chambers to-day, said:

delinerations.

The Government has already made extensive military and naval preparations for which loans have been contracted, and which the Chambers will be asked to radie. The Nation has indertaken heavy obligations. Fire army will not be disband duald the extensional radies of a new order of things in the territory awarded to Goece. I am firmly resolved to effect as speedily as possible that for which I have prepared. I rely upon your cooperation as fathful excountries of the National will. Such a work will be blessed by God.

The speech was received with loud and prolonged

PREPARING FOR IRISH STATE TRIALS.

LONDON, Toursday, Oat. 21, 1880. A dispatch to The Times from Dublin says the Law Officers are busily preparing the inform to be filed against the acitators. The State trials in 1843, when O'Council and the leaders of the repeal movement were indicted, will serve as a model for the prosecution. Sergeant Heron has a ready been entraced by the Crown as one of the council for the prosecution of the

Land Langle.

The Press Association says it understands that steps are being tasen to orman influential committee of Liberals to strengthen the homes of the Government in dealing with the doso fer in Treland, and to unset the necessity for immediate measures for the protection of life and property.

TURKEY COMING TO TERMS.

LONDON, Finirscay, Oct. 21, 1880. The Times's correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs; "Of the five situations accepted by Mostenegro the most important one is that the Turks shall evacuate Daleigno at a fixed time, and that the Montenegrins shall take possession three hours after-Ward."

A dispatch from Certinie to The Times says: " The Montenegrins have received a report from Scutari that Riza Pacina is in perfect accord with Hoso Bey, who has complete control of the Mahometan perion of Albania, and whose party of referenced resistance to the surrender of Ducane." A telegram from Racina, however, states that Riza Pacina is about to attempt to forcibly proceeding Tusi, which is now held by the Albanian.

CURRENT AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1889. M. Ivan de Woestyne has appealed against the sentence imposed upon him on conviction of libel

ling Lieutenan, Colonel Jung.

The first numb r of the new Journal which is to be the The instantian rate are repeated where the prince Jerone Reposition, will appear on November 1, under the name The Napoleon.

The inspectors visited the former Jean't establishment at Andens, and formathers evenly Jean't falters who were previously professors at the same college. The Franciscan transfer Aviston have bricked up are door of their monastery. They are well-supplied with provisions.

SUPPRESSING GERMAN SOCIALISM.

LONDON, Thursday, O t. 21, 1880. The Weser Zeitung says: At an early meeting of the Bundesrata the representative of Hamourg will propose the prociamation of a state of nege there. Prussia will make a similar proposal in regard to Altona, Ottensen and Wanosbeck, but saxony will decime for the present, at teast, to take any repressive measures in regard to Leipsie.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Mexico, Oct. 12.-General Gonzalez, President-check says his Cabinet has not been selected, as was reported. Aithough the public enthusiasm in favor of railroad enterprise continues, there is some misgiving about the possibility of raising the necessary capital The Central Company has one support of the accord Government, but the people favor the Suinvan-Palmer Read. It is low stated in official creces that Senor Zamacona will return to Washington as Minister, Senor Martiscal entering the Cambet as Minister for Foreign Affairs. The commerce of the country is developing

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA. PANAMA, Oct. 12 .- Lima dates are to Sepember 25, and Valparacco to the 11:n of toat month. Of the threatened march on Long nothing later or more

definite is known. From Chiti nothing definite is given of the peace mis-sion of United States Minister Corretaincy from Lama to Santiago. The Santiag correspondent of the Mercurio states that the Hou, Mr. Christianey has carried back "The three belingerent Republics will each elect tures commissioners to confer and discuss the conditions of peace, to meet in some part of the Peruvian territory occupied by the Chinan army. The United States Minis-

passed, and its collivation is now free in Cain.

By a decree issued on the 31st of August \$6,000,000 of paper money are authorized to be emitted by the Treas-It is proposed in Chili to place an export tax of \$1.30

It is proposed in Chili to place an export tax of \$1.30 (silver) on each userine quantial of miliner.

The British Censul, at the instance of his Government, has placed an embargo on the subvention of \$250,000 per anomin mid to the State by the Panama Ranford Campany. He takes this course because the subvention was given in plenge for the payment of interest on a load, and the engagement has not been met. The Panama State Government has pieded its share of the subvention (\$25,000 per anomin) for a year and a half to Panama merchants who advanced money thereon.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Lespon, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1880. The London correspondent of the Lancaster Guardian ways that the Russian Finance Minister was decided on a complete revision of the tariff. Higher protective duties will be letted on imported tallow, grain and cool. The duties on colton and cotton goods will be completely

Egypt is dispatching 1,600 troops to the Abyssinian

The Czar has completely recovered from his recent indisposition. It has vurtually been decided that the races for the

American prizes shall be rowed on the Thaines. James Ruley, of Saratoga, seniled leisurely from Putney to

STRANGE SCENES IN GEORGIA.

SOUTBERNERS CHEERING THE NORTH AND THE STARS AND STRIPES.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 21.-The citizens of Atlants gave the visiting military an old-fastioned burbe-ene to-day at the encampment. The Dector Light Infantry Band played "Dixis," "Yankee Doodie" and The Star-Spangled Banner " amed the wildest enth u-

Captain Burke, of the Gate City Guard, made a speech. concluding with the toast, " The Stars and Stripes, the witch was greeted with great applause. Parnotic a comes were made by Captain Librer, of the Rockto counce were many of Carbonia, of Atlastia; Colone Britain, of the Oot Engle Heniment of Wisconsin; Capain of the Oot Engle Heniment of Wisconsin; Capain Dunchesney, or the Saterman Cadels of Lawrence, Mass, C. pain Evan P. Hawell, of The Atlanta Constitution; Pairies Walsh, of The Augusta (G.). Chronicle; Capain Smith, of the Janssyin Guard of W. Camsin, and of, etc. cier Waish, of 186 Augusta vo., and of the Landscene transit of the Landscene transit of W. Consin, and of erstanced questions were avoided. During the battheone southern military proposed three cheers for the cheans the Northern military three cheers for the cheans the Northern military three cheers for the

ORATORY AT PHINCHTON COLLEGE.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 21,-The contest between tim two literary societies or too Junior Orator Medals and for the Miclean prize of \$100 offered for the best oration, to point of composition, took prace to Forst Church in the evening, before a large audience. The speakers in their order were Joseph D. Hubbard, nandsm: James M. Wilson, Wilmington, Pean, "Clip." subject. The Asiar and the Devotee; David A. Hayne Washington, D. C., "Cilo," subject, The Fatherland as an Inspiration of German Unity: Paul Van Dyke, Reo &tyu, N. Y., "Cho," sabject, The End of Culture; Henry McAlpin, jr., Savaccah, Ga., "Waig," subject, The Public Life of Michiayelic; Charles E. Duon, Plain field, N. J., "Cas, subject, Cardina; Elehelicu and Absolutem; Richara D. Harlan, Louwette, Ky., "Wing," subject, Peaners Loney, Estimates, Mo., "Wing," subject, A Knight was was greater than

Mo., "Whig, subject, A hard New Kings.

The judges for the Junior Orator metals were the R vs. Dr. George L. Prettiss, John L. Cadwallader, H. ary Duy, an e Processor Charles & Hart, D. D. For the Madisan prize, the judges were the Rev. Dr. Sannel S. Minehelt, the key, Sunon J. McP. erson, and the new second subject to the key. Dr. Murray The Jurice gaye the first metal and the Macteun prize to Mr. Harian, the second medal to Mr. Van D. he the third to Mr. Wilson, and the feurit to Mr. Hubbard.

THE LOST STEAMER ALPENA.

Chicago, Oct. 21.-Special dispatches from Holland, orich, comment on the character of the wreck-age of the Alpana, which came assore there. It is

claimed in behalf of the Goodrich Company that many of the pieces of wood which came ashore were not parts of the Aspena wrick.

Professor Scott, of Hope College, bas a leaf, from a drary or pass-book found attached to part of the eabin of the steamer Alpena by a small hall. It is bally chafed and water-scoked, but by the aid of a glass it can be read as follows; "Oh! this is terrible. The steamer is breaking up fast. I mo aboard from Grand Haven to Chicago. George Conner." The last two letters of the name are very faint and may be Connell.

The body of M. Crossman, of Grand Haven, has been found. His watch was stopped at 10:15, so it is supposed the steamer foundered about that time Saturday meraling.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE POPULATION OF DELAWARE. Washington, Oct. 21 .- Census Bulletin No. 1, Just assued by General Walker, showing the results of

Rent County—Dever, 7,594; Duck Creek, 4,241; K mon, 2,817; Luttle Crees, 1,878; Miford, 3,429; Misp Bion, 4,334; North Morderkili, 4,078; South Murderkili, 4,596.

N. S. Ca-Lie County—Appequincmink, 2,351; Blackbird, 1,774; Brandywise, 3,549; Christiana, 6,149; Mill Creek, 3,474; New-Castic Cut, 3,700; New-Castic Except city, 1,568; Pencader, 2,320; H. & Lion, 2,489; St. G. orge's, 5,073; White Stay Creek, 2,775; Wilmangton, 42,499

the first count of population in the State of Dalaware, is

in detail as follows:

ton, 42,499
Sussex Counte-Baltimore, 3,752; Broad Creek, 2,772;
Broadkii, 2,677; C-dar Creek, 4,198; Dagsberouga, 3,921, Georgeown, 2,273; Gunnorenga, 1,511; indeed, 1,511; L. west and Renostati, 3,103; Little Creex, 3,457; Northeede, 2,199; North West Fork, 1992.

3.457; Norther Sectord, 3.161. . 46654 74.153 72,501 137182 9,472 1,0108 26,450 nata #. 12,877 16,78 16,142 32 26 61 24,764 8,109 (castle 7,17,6 85,5 834,9 7 68,0 3 8,723 65,997 12,640 ex ... 36,031 18,079 17,452 35,89 1334 00,863 0,698

COST OF FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE. Washington, Oct. 21.-From a table comde ed to-day by the superintendent of foreign mails for the forthcoming annual report of the Postmaster-G ners, h appears that the total amount paid for con-veying the United States make by sea during the fiscal year, ended June 30, last, was \$196,684, of which ount \$153,908 was paid for the transatlantic mail service; \$12.627 for the carriage of transpacific matis, and \$30,149 to mesce laneous steam ship lines conveying united States matte to the West Indies, Mexico and South America. The money distourised for the transportation of our mails to Europe was all pard to foreign stramship companies, except \$1,964 earned in sea postages by the American Line from Philadelphia. The stramships of this line made only thirty-three trips ouring the fise dyear; and the mails from Philadelphia were comparatively light.

mparatively light PROTECTION FOR AGENT BERRY.

Washington, Oct. 21.-Adjutant-General Drum telegraphed this evening to M dor Fletcher, commanding the military post near Los Pinos, to furnish whatever military escort may be deemed hecessary to secure protection to Azent Berry, in case he surrenders to the United States marshal, and to insure his safe delivery into the custody of the civil numerities at

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1880. A dispatch from Port Butord says that Sitting Bui

ffers to surrender. The Treasury Department has now ordered Mullett's famous elevators to be taken out of the New-York Post Office building, as they have caused endiess trouble and ce been a great source of expense. A contract has an given to a New-Y rk firm to replace them with ers.

It is expected at the Treasury that the reduction of the debt this month will be \$8,000,000, and probably will not be more for the reason that there are very eavy payments to be mode before the 1st, and in De-ember bonds amounting to \$13,000,000 become due, it is now probable, that the Treasury will take these up it of its surplus reserves.

total values of the exports of domestic provisions and tallow from the United States during the month of September, 1880, were \$11,271,851, and during September, 1879, \$6,575,168; for the time montoscoded September 30, 1880, \$103,722,559, and for the same period in 1879, \$81,919,050. A letter has been received by the Treasury from a gentleman in Connecticut which says that Senator

Earton inspectally stated that a constraint of books on which a great many irregular transactions are entered, and the he (Earton) was the means of exposing that fact. The letter equired to know whether Senator Eston's statement was true. The Secretary of the Tessary has repided to his Connecticut correspondent that it was The forthcoming annual report of the Director of the prices realized on American exports were about 10 per cent higher than for the previous year. This increase was on manufactured articles as well as agreentoral products, the principal being cotton 25 percent; cot-ton manufactures, 12 per cent; preadsuff, 20 per cent; and from and from manufactures, 40 per cent.

Eaton has recently stated that he discovered that the

From frequent inquiries made at the Treasury Department, it appears that an impression prevaits gen to necumu ate in the Treasury when it Secretary Upton, in reply to one of these inquiries, says that " All the excess of recepts over expendentures during the last year has been applied to the reduction of the interest-bearing debt, of which there has been purchased with the surclus revenues in the open mark act fill 3,771.100, on which there will be a saving in kei fil03,771,100, on which there will be a saving in each year he ester of \$5.817.056.50 of interest." He shows also that o the \$155.000,000 which the Treasury has on fam. The sum of \$140,000,000 was accumulated in accordance with the resumption, such is beld as a nasis for the resumption of notes. The remaining \$15,000, are to meet current demands on the Treasury.

KITCHEN GARDEN ASSOCIATION.

AN EXTENSION OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF TRAINING CHILDREN TO WORK CHEERFULLY.

Prominent among the various schemes for charitable work this winter stands the Kilen or Garden, which has often been referred to in THE ILLUSE. The nstitution now appears to the field in the new dignity of an incorporated association, with a president, board of managers and treasurer. Formerly its principal references were the Wilson Mission and the matron, Miss Huntington, who was its originator At present the leader in this if ld of work is the K tenen Garden Association, independent of any mission, Miss Huntington having dropped her mantle upon the shoulders of those who have patiently and perseveringly assisted the enterorise to this construction, only reserving to herself the training of Normal classes. Those who desire to carry help to hetle ones of the poor, and comfort to the homes they inhabit, through the Kitchen Garden, can do it with the aid of this cuthusiastic company o young ladies, who have already begun several classes his senson and are arranging for more

One feature of the work of the association this season is an extension of the Kitchen Garden blea. A circular has just been issued, signed by Miss Grace H. Dodge, corresponding secretary, announcing that the control of two rooms at the New-York Cooking Sencol, No. 22 East Seventeenth-st., has been secured. Here the association hopes to gather and instruct in the different departments of housework women and girls who are willing to de vote an hear or two in the morning for a few weeks roward acquiring that skill in bousework which is so deatrable for those living at home as well as for those who go out to service. There will also be one or more evening classes. Those desiring to join these outside classes must be over tif een years of age, must agree to be regufar in attendance, and bring satisfactory references as to character. Applications will be received at the rooms, No. 22 East Seventeenta-st., on Thesday and Friday mornings during November, from 10 to 12 o'clock. This is a new thing in Kitchen Garden teaching. popularity of the idea in the mission schools has warranted the experiment.

Many inquiries are being received in regard to the Kitchen Garden. This system provides the means to those who wish it for doing something in a pleasant way to dignify labor and teach thrift and usefulness, and to give children in forurn localities and in charities in which In forcern localities and in charties in which they are personally interested a few hours of happiness. Miss Huntimeters idea was to teach neasehold work to quite voing chartens idea was to teach neasehold work to "How to set a those property, how to make beds, sweep a room, wash, from wash disness, clean silver, how to wait on table, answer the door, etc.—all these came in the way of play. Even they are taught how to knead up bread and make detail to y means of the strict, c.a.—the same material that the kindergarten each the property of the same material that the kindergarten each the same particles are the same particles and the same material that the kindergarten each the same particles are same material that the kindergarten each the same particles are same particles are same particles.

A negro family on Galveston-ave, are ever-A negro tabley of distributed the neighbors. A general in his properties and distributed the neighbors. A general in his properties of the second his properties of the neighbors of the neighbors. A general properties of the neighbors of the nei stated there are, in some cases, absolutely rotten timbers, so that it is considered remarkable that she had not gone to pieces sconer. It is fair to say that it is what's full all detime."—IGalveston News. CITIZENS BY PERJURY.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS IN THE COURTS. SCHEME BY WHICH VOTES FOR HANCOCK WERE TO BE MADE-ARREST OF THE PERSONS AT-TEMPTING THE PRAUDS.

There has been a suspicion for some days that frauds similar to those practised in 1868 were being percetrated in the State Courts in this city in conection with the naturalization of aliens; but so closely did the persons perpetrating them conceal their practices that it was not until Wednesday last that the authorities got upon their track. The developments which then occurred were brought about in an almost accidental manner; but they were of great importance, and have already resulted in the arrest of three persons. It is said that the clew which has been obtained will lead to the arrest of many persons who have been actively employed for several months in furnishing professional witnesses ber the naturalization of aliens, many of whom have been in the country only a few months. The procurer of these bogns witnesses, who is now under arrest, is an ardent Democrat, but it is now considered doubtful whether he will cast his vote at the A man called on Chief Supervisor Davenport

A man called on Chief Supervisor Davenport inescay, at his office in the Post Office Building, and informed him that on that morning Christian Liebets, the keeper of a lager beer shop at No. 54 West-st., had asked him if he knew of any persons who for a consideration would act as withereses for some men whom he desired to have naturalized. After thorough inquiry Mr. Davenbort requested his visitor is see the matter through, and to dis-After thorough inquiry Mr. Davennort requested his visitor to see the matter throngs, and to discover, if possible, what Liebers's pians were. Welmesday Mr. Davenport's informant had another talk with Liebers, at which he agreed to do, what he could to forward these pians, and it was arranged that they should meet again at 1 o'clock. At that time Liebers appeared with two men who were applicants for naturalization, and it was arranged that they should be made estizens, and that their witnesses should see the \$3 each for committing the necessary peljury as to the time the candidates had been in the country. One of the men to be naturalized was James Johnson, of No. 137 Washington-85, and Irishman, employed at the docks. The second man's conscience smote him at the last noment and ne declined to be made a citizen diegally. Consequently he left the others, who with a man named quently he left the others, who with a man named from as Serss, had by this time reached a liquor store in Chambers-st. In this place they discussed the story which was to be told to the Court. Serss was introduced to Johnson and met him for the first time in his life. He was instructed as to he age and the year he was supposed to have arrived in this country, the date being placed far enough back to make Johnson's

supposes to have arrived in this country, the analysis being piaced far enough back to make Johnson's naturalization as a minor possible.

From the liquor store the men went in a body to the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, and afterward to the court, where the certificate of naturalization, duly signed and seates, was granted. Sense affirmed under outh that he had known Johnson for many years, and that the applicant came to this country before he was eighteen years of age. After the business had been completed Johnson received his certificate and Sensy was paid \$3 for me services. Liebers, before leaving Mr. Davenport's informant, made an atrangement with him to meet again this morning, when he said he would have four more men to "naturalize."

Mr. Davenport, however, thought that he and sufficient ev dence to convict all the persons concerned, and determined not to wait the result of to-day's proposed rascalities. He caused warrants to be issued for the arrest of Lieberts, Sense and Johnson, and they were executed yesternay afternoon. The informant accompanied the officers to Lieber's

and they were executed yester ay afternoon. The informant accompanied the officers to Lieber's liquor store and entering the place without atmonnering who his comparious were, told Liebers that the authorities were after him, Liebers showed considerable nervousness, and him. Liebers showed considerable nervousness, and still supposing that the informant was instriend, urged him to get Seiss, the wirness, out of the way. At this moment the officers approached and attested

Seiss and Johnson had both been arrested a short Seiss and Johnson had both been arrested a short time before. Seiss was taken before Commissioner Davenport, and was charged with perjury in connection with Johnson's naturalization. He had nothing to say in reply to the charge, and, waving examination, was held for the action of the Grand Jury in \$5,000 bail. James Johnson when arrested, freely admitted that he had met Seiss for the first time on the day on which he stated under oath that he had known him for several years. He was arranged before United States Commissioner Denel, and was held for the action of the Grand Jury in \$5,000. Liebers was taken before Commissioner D yeaport. When I do need of the charge Jury in 85,000. Liceers was take the commissioner D verport. When intorened of the energy against him he said that he had never done any him wrong in his life. He said that he is a freeholder, and that he could furnish any amount of holder, and that he could furnish any amount of ball. He demanded an examination, and was com-mitted to the custody of the Marshai in default of \$10,000 barl, pending an examination at 1 o'clock

to-oay. REGISTRATION A SERIOUS MATTER

TWO DECISIONS AFFECTING PERSONS WHO WISH TO EFGISTER ON NATURALIZATION PAPERS OF 1868. Justice Lawrence, in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, rendered two decisions in regard to the gistration of voters. The first was on an application the HIId Assembly District to register the name of August J. Christen upon naturalization papers of 1868. Justice Lawrence grants the writ.

He says: The relator has by the judgment of the Superior Court of the City of New York seen naturalized as a citizen of the United States. That judgment cannot be attacked or impeaced cointeraily, and certainly not by a board of election officers, who are mere ministerial officers and not a tribunal vested with power to sit in review of the decision of a court of competent jurisdictive with the decision of a court of competent jurisdictive. office s and not a tribunal vested with power to sit in review of the decision of a court of competent jurisdiction upon the question of the right of the relater to cutzonship.

If there was fraud or error in the processings in the Superior Court, on a direct application to that Court the judgment can be set aside. Mr. Jastice Freedman, of the Superior Court, has already passed upon the validity of the relator's naturalization, and declared it to be valid.

The record

The second motion was an application for a mandamms directed to Inspectors of the Ist Assembly District requiring them to register the name of James D. O'Donnell. He came to this country from Ireland when a boy and had voted for a number of years without in terference. When the inquiries were made to him this year, however, he was able to swear only that he knew his fatuer was naturalized in 1853; that he and seen his papers, and had seen him vote before he himself attained his majority. But he could not say in what court his farther took out his papers, and he did not produce them. The inspectors claimed that no evidence of citizensoty was suemitted to them and they were not control to take the apoleant's naked recommendation of the production of the substitutional proof, such as the production of as father without additional proof, such as the production of as father without additional proof, such as the production of as fathers papers or the testimony of a quanticle voter.

Justice Lawrence grants the writ, notings out "in the absence of anything impeacance the reliancy's testimony his outh is prima facts evidence of the truth of his statements. If his testimony is true, a case is made out in which it is impossible for the person seeking reastration to produce the certificate of the maturalization of his father, should be then lose his light to vote it is penut of face his father was a naturalized chiz in Sechi I do not nelieve to be the proper construction of the law. I think that in such a case the party is cathled to the benefit of secondary evicure, to establish his right to vote, and that the alleged elector is just as competent to prove that fact as he is to prove that he is a maliye born citized, twenty-one years of ace, his piace of burth, in residence and that one has lived for the requirite time in the Stace. tained his majority. But he could not say in what court twenty-one years of age, his place of birth, als resid and that he has rived for the requisite time in the s an attempt or effore to register, in any election do by any person not having a right to register there made a felouy, and the parassument prescribed for any person not having a right to be scribed for sale a felouy, and the punisament prescribed for fence is topposenteent in a State Prison for not it amone nor more than five years. When any person-circione applies to be recistered, he does so not once the responsibility of his outa, but he cannot not be the responsibility of his outa, but he cannot not be the responsibility of his outa, but he cannot not be the responsibility of his outa, but he without committing a y

FRAUDULENT PAPERS STILL WORTHLESS. Judge Van Brunt having decided recently that in naturalization proceedings he would treat up mentions for citizenship taken out in the State Courts in 1868 as delarations of intention to become citizens, and grant papers on them without delay, Supervisir Davenport caused a text case to be taken before Judge Choate in the United States District Court yesteroay, in which the crequistances were as described. Judge Choate ruled that the 1868 p pers, having been illegally otalized, could not form the basis of any subseque operating Consequently, those who had affect 868 papers, without having taken out first papers of a that time, thus now give notice of their intention

A dwelling, barn and outbuildings situated ust beyond the limits of Kearney Township, at Harrison, & J., were almost entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The live stock and some of the furnitare and farming implements were saved. The fire origi-nated in the barn, and is supposed to have been can of by framps. The piace was leased by Adolph Sneucker, who loses his coline crops.

FARM BUILDINGS BURNED IN NEW-JERSEY.

HAD AGAIN .- Young Hardup: Glad I met you; got a neit a soy I - Sto igers [ aimsing on is going to be repaid a borrowed five satings with ancrityle Yes, eschaloly, my boy, I have. - Young Hardup; and then I'll get you to let me have it, and that it make af-